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10/562,291	12/22/2005	Victor Wee Teck Tan	NL 030710	5803
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PHILIPS INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY & STANDARDS			PATANKAR, ANEETA V	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/562,291	TAN ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	ANEETA PATANKAR	4134	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 December 2005.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-11 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-11 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on 12/22/05 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. **Claims 1-3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,809,245 to Zenda in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,278,672 B1 to Kobayashi.**

As to **claim 1**, Zenda discloses a circuit for reading data from a data carrier, the circuit comprising: a reading unit for reading data from the data carrier (Fig. 2, columns 5-6, lines 62-2); and a controller for controlling the circuit (Fig. 2, columns 5-6, lines 62-2); and the controller is configurable to control the circuit to read data from the data carrier (Fig 2, columns 5-6, lines 62-2). Zenda is deficient to disclosing a circuit that further comprises a detection unit for detecting a format of the data carrier.

However, Kobayashi discloses a circuit for reading data from a data carrier, the circuit comprising: a detection unit for detecting a format of the data carrier (Fig. 3, columns 5-6, lines 24-17); and the circuit that is to read data from the data carrier in accordance with the detected data carrier format (Fig 1, columns 4-6, lines 10-17).

Zenda and Kobayashi are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor with respect to optical mediums.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill to create a circuit for reading data of a data carrier, create a controller to control the circuit, and integrate a detection unit for detecting the format of the data carrier. The suggestion/motivation would have been to be able to read different data carrier formats within a single multimedia system. This is taught by *Kobayashi* (Fig. 3, columns 5-6, lines 24-17).

As to **claim 2**, *Zenda* discloses a circuit wherein the circuit further comprises a memory for storing multiple data portion for configuring the configurable reading unit to read data in accordance with the detected data carrier format from the data carrier (Fig. 5, columns 8-9, lines 60-2).

As to **claim 3**, *Zenda* discloses an apparatus for processing data, comprising: a host system for processing the data read from a data carrier (Fig. 4, column 8, lines 15-59). *Zenda* is deficient to disclosing a means for receiving the data-carrier.

However, *Kobayashi* discloses an apparatus for processing data, comprising: means for receiving the data carrier (Fig. 1, columns 4-6, lines 10-17).

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art to create a data carrier that is able to read data from a data carrier as well as a means to receiving the data carrier. The suggestion/motivation would have been to be able to decode the encrypted data

on the carrier in order for a system to be able to process the information (*Zenda*, Fig. 2, columns 5-6, lines 62-25).

3. **Claims 4, 5 and 9** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,809,245 to *Zenda* in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,278,672 B1 to *Kobayashi* in further view of U.S. Patent Pub. 2007/0061635 A1 to *Brondijk et al.*

As to **claim 4**, *Zenda* discloses an apparatus wherein: the reading unit is an ATAPI drive (Fig. 1, column 5, lines 27-61); the multiple data carrier formats comprise Digital Versatile Disc (Fig. 1, column 5, lines 27-61); and the host comprises an MPEG video data decoder (Fig. 1, column 5, lines 27-61). *Zenda* is deficient to disclosing a host system for processing data read from a data carrier where there are multiple data carrier formats such as Super Audio Compact Disc.

However, *Brondijk* discloses a host system for processing the data read from a data carrier; the multiple data carrier formats comprise Super Audio Compact Disc (Paragraphs 23-27).

Zenda and *Brondijk* are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor with respect to optical mediums.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art to create a unit with an ATAPI drive that is able to read multiple data carrier formats such as DVDs and SACDs. The suggestion/motivation would have been in order to use the industry standard of

ATAPI drives for all different carrier formats for compatibility (*Brondijk*, Paragraph 5).

As to **claim 5**, *Zenda* discloses an apparatus wherein the ATAPI drive is connected to the MPEG video data decoder (Fig. 1, column 5, lines 27-61).

Zenda is deficient to disclosing a Super Audio Compact Disc decoder connected via an interface.

However, *Brondijk* discloses an apparatus wherein the Super Audio Compact Disc data decoder is connected via an interface (Paragraphs 23-27). In addition, the same motivation is used as the rejection for claim 4.

As to **claim 9**, *Kobayashi* discloses an apparatus wherein, in case the detected data carrier is a super audio compact disc, the ATAPI drive is configured to: detect and decrypt the Super Audio Compact Disc mark (Fig. 3, columns 5-6, lines 24-17); interpret information in accordance with the Super Audio Compact Disc standard (Columns 2-3, lines 43-3); and perform hybrid disc handling (Columns 2-3, lines 43-3). In addition, the same motivation is used as the rejection for claim 4.

4. **Claims 6-8** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,809,245 to *Zenda* in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,278,672 B1 to *Kobayashi* in further view of U.S. Patent Pub. 2007/0061635 A1 to *Brondijk et al.* in further view of U.S. Patent No. 6,633,933 B1 to *Smith et al.*

As to **claim 6**, *Smith* discloses an apparatus wherein the ATAPI drive is further connected to a data decoder via an extra 2-pin connector for transferring

an addition signal from the ATAPI drive to the data decoder (Fig. 3, Tables A-L, columns 7-10, lines 8-17 and tables). *Smith* is deficient to disclosing a Super Audio Compact Disc data decoder.

However, *Brondijk* discloses an apparatus wherein the data decoder is a Super Audio Compact Disc data decoder (Paragraphs 23-27).

Smith and *Brondijk* are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor with respect to optical mediums.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art to create an extra 2-pin connector for transferring an additional signal from the ATAPI drive to the SACD data decoder. The suggestion/motivation is so that the controller chip can be modified to work with any peripheral device (Smith, Fig.3, Column 5, Lines 52-65).

As to **claim 7**, *Smith* discloses an apparatus wherein the spare pin of the ATAPI is used to transfer an additional signal from the ATAPI drive (Fig. 3, Tables A-L, columns 7-10, lines 8-17 and tables). *Smith* is deficient to disclosing a Super Audio Compact Disc data decoder.

However, *Brondijk* discloses an apparatus wherein the data decoder is a Super Audio Compact Disc data decoder (Paragraphs 23-27). In addition, the same motivation is used as the rejection for claim 6.

As to **claim 8**, *Smith* discloses an apparatus wherein the additional signal is the EFM+ signal (Fig. 3, Tables A-L, columns 7-10, lines 8-17 and tables). In addition, the same motivation is used as the rejection for claim 6.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

6. **Claims 10 and 11** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,278,672 B1 to *Kobayashi*.

As to **claim 10**, *Kobayashi* discloses a method of reading data from a data carrier characterized in that the method comprises the steps of: detecting the format of a data carrier from which data is to be read (Fig. 3, columns 5-6, lines 24-17); configuring the reading circuit for reading data from the data carrier in accordance with the detected data carrier format (Fig. 1, columns 3-4, lines 41-29); and reading data from the data carrier in accordance with the detected data carrier format (Fig. 2A-2G, Fig. 3, and Fig. 1, columns 4-5, lines 43-23).

As to **claim 11**, *Kobayashi* discloses a data carrier comprising data for configuring a processing unit to perform the method as claimed as claimed in claim 10 (Fig. 1, Column 4, lines 10-23).

Conclusion

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to ANEETA PATANKAR whose telephone number is (571)272-9773. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday 8:30am-6:00pm EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Derrick Ferris can be reached on (571)272-4483. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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